# EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Shore End Lande I at Valentia Amid Great En' densiasm.

Queen Victor: a and President Johns m Toasted.

THE ENG LISH ELECTIONS

THE LIBER AL GAIN TWENTY-FOUR.

THE CHOLERA.

CONSTANCE KENT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

HALIPAY, August 1, 1865. The st cometing Asia, Captain Moodie, which left hiverpood at nice o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and Que enstown the next day, arrived at Habifax at halfpast five o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. She has twenty/four Halifax and ninety-seven Boston passengers. The Cunard steamship Tarifa and the City of Dublin also left Liverpeol on the morning of the 22d for New York

direct.

The steamship Virginia, from New York, arrived at Li-

The steamship Cuba, from New York, reached Liver-peol at noon of the 22d.

The steamship Borussia, from New York, arrived at

The Atlantic Cable.

Atlantic cable was landed for earth connection and two miles payed out to sea. The main snore end will be THE VERY DATEST.

Lexcon, July 23, 1865.
The abore end of the Atlantic cable with landed and the connection made with the land instruments on the the connection made with the land instruments on the 22d instant, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Enthusiastic speeches were made by the Knight of Kerzy, Sir Robert Peel and others. Three cheers were given for the Queen and President Johnson.

The English Elections.

Bix hundred and twenty-six members elected to the House of Commons show three hundred and fifty-three siberals and two hundred and seventy-three conservatives. The liberal gains will reach twenty-four. The Bouth Lancashire election resulted in the success of Gladatone, but his two colleagues are conservatives. Mr. Walter, of the London Times was defeated in Berkshire.

THE VERY LATEST.
LONDON, July 22, 1865.
The elections are nearly over. Six hundred and twenty-six members have been returned to the House of sammons. The liberal gain is now twenty-four.

Sentence of Constance Kent. Constance Kent pleaded guilty of the murder of her brother, and was sentenced to death. The scene in the court was very painful. The prisoner showed fortitude until the emotion of the Judge in passing sentence caused her to burst into a flood of tears. Everyone was deeply affected. It was understood there was no likelihood of the sentence being carried out.

England and Brazil.

The Herald amounces that diplomatic relations between the British and Brazilian governments will be recentablished at an early date. It is understood that the government of Brazil has accepted the latest propositions made by the British Cabinet.

Eripce Napoleon had arrived at Bristol in his yacht.

An imperial decree had been issued relieving Count Paify of the Governorship of Hungary.

It was asserted at Vicuna that all Polish and Hungarsian political prisoners will be amnested.

The lower House of the Reicharath had voted the budget—in sU roints adopting the views of the upper House.

Spains.

It is rumored in ministerial circles in Madrid that the spanish representative in Chile will be dismissed, on account of the late negotiations he conducted with Chile.

The report that Admiral Parega had been dismissed is The port of Islay, Peru, had been closed by a decree

Prussia.

reform dinner took place at Cologne recently, but meeting was dispersed by the military on account of

India. Telegrams from Calcutta, received since the restoration of the line, report an improvement by cotton and products, both in demand and price.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MAINET.

Consols closed on Friday at 8874 a 30 for money.
Bilnois Central shares, 89 a 90; Erie shares, 5314 a 54.

United States five-twenties, 7114 a 7134.

Notwithstanding the heavy drain of gold from the bank the minimum rate of discount remains 3 per cent. The impression, however, prevailed that it was likely to rise in a few days, consequently the demand is more

THE PARIS ROURSE.

Paris, July 21—P. M.

She Bourse is excited. Rentes 67f. 6c. a 67f. 7c. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Live Root, July 22—A. M.

The report of the cotton market for the week was sent at by the Hibernia. MANCHISTER STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL BECAUST & CO., and Wakefield

Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Cor, and Wakefiel, Nash & Co. report:—Flour quiet and steady; wheat fen dlownward, and prices are 2d a 3d lower; winter research as 10d. Corn is searce and prices still a wancing, with a rise of 6d; mixed, 30s. a 30s. 6d yellow, 30s. 6d. a 3ls. 6d. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

ame authorities report:—Beef steady, with an ment on the fine qualities, while other descrip-very dull. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon Cheese declined is, a 2s. Lard firm, and igher. Tallow quiet but firm, at 40s. a 41s. 6d, fran.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. a Brokers' Circular reports — Ashos—Small sales is, 9d. a 25s. for pots, and 29s. for pearls. Sugar ly. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Linseed buoyant. Steady at 33s. a 33s. 6d. Rosin steady. Spirits attine dull and unchanged. Petroleum—Small sales

rings' Circular reports:—Brendstuffs quiet and dy. Flour, 22a a 24a for American. Winter red at, 41a a 44a sugar firm. Coffee steady. Iron

GLASGOW MARKET.

McCall's Circular reports:-Breadstuffs easier. Corn

THE LATEST MARKETS. Corrox.—The sales of cotton to-day were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and 1/4d, higher for Egyptian. American unchanged. wachanged.

Branstures tend downward and prices easier for flour and wheat. Weather favorable for the crops. Corr

firm.

Phovisions dull and the tendency downward, except lard, which is still advancing.

The produce market is quiet and steady.

THE NAVY.

ARRIVAL OF THE WANDO.

The United States steamer Wando, Acting Master F. day evening. She reports no sickness at that port, The order of the Secretary of the Navy for retrench ment was being strictly carried out there, and rumor has it that all the vessels of the squadron are to go north, with the exception of the flagship Malvern, storeship New Hampshire and two tugs.

The Wando—formerly the noted blockade runner Let

Her Rip-was captured off Wilmington by the United States steamer Fort Jackson, purchased by the govern ment, fitted out and put in commission at Boston on the 22d of December last. She was ordered to the South Atlantic squadron, and has since been engaged in the various duties of the blockade, crusing for a few weeks off Charleston, the evacuation of which she, at connection with several other vessels of the squadron, somewhat accelerated by demonstrations at Bull's Bay. She was one of the first vessels to visit the place after its occupation by our forces, and was present, a short time after, at the occupation of Georgetown, the formal surrender of which was effected on board. While cruising off the coast of Florida to prevent the escape of defi Davis she was attached to the equadron of Acting Rear Admiral Gordon, and visited flavame under his command. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Master Commandiage—F. T. King.

Acting Master and Executive Officer—C. H. Baldwin.

Acting Master and Executive Officer—C. H. Baldwin.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—P. C. Whiden.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—P. C. Whiden.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—P. C. Whiden.

Acting Escience—M. A. Nickerson, Alex, Carmach.

Engineers—Second Assissants, John P. Kelly, James J. Sullivan; Third Assistants, Wm. Norie, Thos. T. Sanboorn, George W. Wakefield

ARRIVAL OF THE KAUKANEE. ment, fitted out and put in commission at Boston on the

ARRIVAL OF THE KAUKANEE.

The United States revenue steamer Kankakee, Captain G. Baker, arrived yesterday, having left Mobile July 15, Port Royal the 27th and Charleston the 29th. She has as passengers Mr. R. S. S. Andrews and Mr. J. O. have been on a visit to the various ports on the Atlantic coast for the purpose of avranging and putting in work-ing order the business customs. Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Sayaunah, Key

was for the purpose of arranging and putting in working order the business customs.

Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Savaunah, Key West, Pensacola and Mobile were each visited in turn, and matters at each place put in reuning order before Mr. Andrews sailed for the North. Mr. Andrews reports that everything is apparently in good condition at each of the places visited. No case of yellow fever had appeared.

THE WYOMING AT RIO JANEIRO.
The United States stramer Wyoming, Burkhead, from orfolk for China, was at Rio Janeiro, June 17, coaling.

## HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Woman and Her Daughter Chopped to Death by an Axe While in Bed-The Son of the Murdered Woman Arrested on Suspiction of Having Committed the Terrible Crime.

HARTORD, August 1, 1865.

A terrible murder was discovered at daylight this norming at the village of Onkland in the town of Man chester, nine miles east of this city. Mrs. Benjamin Starkweather, aged forty-six, and her daughter fourteen years old, were chopped to death in bed with an axe. The blows severed the skull every time, and the bodies presented a horrid sight. They were ab stabbed in many places with a butcher knife, which, with

The son of Mrs. Starkweather, named Albert, twenty four years of age, is being examined to-day by the Hart ford police; and it looks as if he committed the deed for a sum of less than four hundred dollars in money, which was found in his drawer with the kuite. He first gave the alarm, and the beds were found on fire, his own and his mother's. The daughter still breathed, but died in ten minutes. The scene was more awful than anything

BEDFOED, Pa., August 1, 1865. cob Crouse, late deputy provost marshal, was sho lead in the street, to-day, by John P. Reed, a lately returned Canada refugee. His brother, Miguel Reed, who has been in the robel army, was also engaged in the attray. They have been arrested and lodged in jail Great excitement prevails.

A communication from Mr. T. B Lawrence, United States Consul General at Florence, Italy, announces the death at that place, on July 11th olt., of RICHARD HIL-DRETH, well known as a historian and editor.

He was born in Dearfield, Massachusetts, Jone 28, 1807. and graduated at Harvard in 1826. He was admitted to the bar at Newburyport in 1850; but his practice was never great or renumerative. His taste for liferary pursuits early manifested itself, and interfered not only with his studies but his practice. In 1832 he was made editor of the Boston Atles, but remained on it only two years. In 1834, while residing on a plantation in Florida, he wrote his anti-slavery novel, "Archy Moore." at one time a popular work. During the Pre-idential campaign of 1840 he wrote a life of Harrison, which had a very exclusive sale. Several other works, hastily written at periods of great excitement among the anti-slavery men, were also written by him. Among his more dignified and less bitter works were a History of the United States and a volume on Japan. At the accession of President Limola he was appointed Consul to Trieste, in the Austrian dominions, and held this post at the time of his death. He was suffering from debility at the time, and foreign residence does not appear to have been conducive to his restoration. He lingered from year to year, till the power of recuperation was entirely exhausted. At the time of his death Mr. Hildreth was fifty-eight years of age. His wife, an elegant and accomplished lady, accompanied him abroad, and was with him at the time of his death. and graduated at Harvard in 1826. He was admitted to

Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

The members of the Farmers' Club assembled yester day at Cooper Institute, to hold a regular meeting and transact such business as might be referred to them by their associates or the public in general. The Presiden their associates or the public in general. The President. Mr. Chambers, occupied the chair and called the assemblage to order. The early portion of the afternoon was occupied in the discussion of sandry agricultural matters, while some time was devoted to taking into consideration a letter demanding information on certain-points of which the members of the club are peculiarly well qualified to speak. The principal question propounded was whether a man and his family could support themselves by the cultivation of a farm of ten acres. As the writer of the letter requesting information did not point out the future logation of the farm it seemed rather difficult to give a fitting answer therete. It was generally declared that an entire book would be required to set forth all the details of the case.

Soton Romison, Esq., opined that nothing but hard labor on the part of the occupants, father and son, with only the hiring of such "bands" as might be deemed indispensible, would render such an investment at all profitable. Moreover, there could be no positive statement made unless the exact location of the farm were known. The apparently correct calculations guaranteeing the excellence of the investment in a farm of ten area.

fitable. Moreover, there could be no positive statement made unless the exact location of the farm were known. The apparently correct calculations guaranteeing the excellence of the investment in a farm of ten acres made an excellent appearance on paper, but failed to produce as pleasing an effect when reduced to reality. Moreover, Mr. Robinson, who is evidently a judge of calling the writer of the law exceeding the produce as pleasing an effect when reduced to reality. Moreover, Mr. Robinson, who is evidently a judge of calling the writer of the law exceeding the paper of the correctness of his assertion. Dr. Waen, of New Jersey, opined that planting fruit trees was a better, mode of investment than the purchase of gold bearing lands, and did not entirely favor Mr. Robinson's views on the question.

Dr. Tungers also doubted the capacity of the writer to become a farmer at once, and said that to answer all the questions propounded in the letter handed them would require considerable research. The gentleman accordingly recommended that the writer should make in quiries of some practical farmer.

It was finally moved and carried that the letter be placed in the hands of Dr. Trimble, to reply to at his leisure, inasmuch as the information, conveyed by the club would undoubtedly prove of great interest to many who might deem it advisable to become farmers on a small scale.

The members then proceeded to allude casually to a number of agricultural questions, but did not devote their attention to any one particular aubject, and towards four o'clock an adjournment was had.

The Africa's Mails. The mails per the steamship Africa, for Liverpool, v Halifaz, will close at seven e clock to morrow (Wedne day) morning; but she will not take her departure and about three bourn late.

## WASHINGTON.

WASSINGTON, August 1, 1865.

THE HEALTH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON. public hope and expectation concerning the Pre ing was held to-day, in consequence of his continued in-disposition. He is still confined to his room, and no visitors have been received since Saturday. Mr. Johnson has suffered from bilious attacks for years at irregular intervals, and the present, we are glad to announce, pre sents no new or slarming features. PARDONS GRANTED.

One hundred and two citizens of Virginia were pardoned to-day, on the recommendation of Governor Pierpoint, and over three hundred other applications were received at the Astorney General's office.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Paymaster Wilson, just returned from the interior of South Carolina, reports the people of the section he travelled through as feeling very bitter at heart towards the Union and the federal authority. Armed or open resistance is out of the question; but he fears a great amount of factious opposition will have to be overcome in restoring law and order. The people are a unit it opposition to negro suffrage, and retain all their old prejudice against the race. GOVERNOR HOLDEN AND THE NORTH CAROLINA

The complaints of the Raleigh Progress concerning the granting of pardons to notorious rebels in 1 orth Carolina have little foundation in fact. It may be true that Governor mendations for pardon, but it by no means follows that all whom he may choose to endorse as suitable subjects for Executive clemency will thereupon be restored to their former rights and privileges. Applications bearing his endorsement will be first attended to; but each will receive careful investigation

CONDITION OF THE PROPLE OF VIRGINIA. A gentleman, who has just returned from a tou through the counties of Stafford, Sportsylvania and Orange, Virginia, reports that he found the inhabitants generally in a very destitute condition, with no noucy and very little of anything aside from present crops. The corn crop, though not very extensive in acres, will be unusually large in yield. It is thought that more corn will be raised in proportion to the number of acres planted than was ever before produced in that section of the State. The people generally are well satisfied with the termination of the war, and pear to be the best satisfied with the present condition o affairs. The preachers, editors and politicians of the old school are the only ones who still adhere to the idea of Southern independence. In many instance ex-rebel lieutenants, captains, majors and colonels are have considered such an occupation degrading. THE PENSION BUREAU.

of Pensions will be ready in a day or two, and is said to contain a larger list of applications for pensions than bas ever before been made, and from the rate the politions are still sent in it is probable that the applications during urgeons for this bureau; J. R. Brown, of Winchester, Ind.; Otis Ayer, of Le Sueur, Mich.; Mathias Gill, of Marshail, Mich., and James W. Anawalt, of Greensburg.

STAMPED LETTER ENVELOPES. The Post Office Department has shown a destre neet the wants of the business public by the issue of two new varieties of stamped envelopes-viz., the ordinary official size, bearing single rate three cent stamps more in the letter size government envelopes it has bee envelope, and causing an increase of labor in the work of cancellation. So in regard to the official size. With an nclosure of less weight than balf an ounce, the use of the stamped envelope necessitated the loss of one rate of the issue of the new envelope, which will soon be fo sale at the principal post offices throughout the country. The envelopes are of a neat appearance, having the embossed stamps in the usual form, the color on the letter size being purple, and that on the official size chocolate General Gregg, commanding at Lynchburg, Va., bas recently issued an order declaring that the privileges granted by parole consequent on Lee's surrender cononer insults any officer of the government which grants the parole he forfeits all its benefits and becomes a priscaptor or punished as a military commissioner may direct. All paroled men in Lynchburg are required by the same order to report themselves at headquarters within twenty-four hours and make known their means

The vessels of the Potomac flotilla, now dispenwith, have arrived at the Washington Navy Yard Com mander Parker, in his farewell order, pays a deserved

compliment to the officers and men, saying:—
In taking leave of those with whom I have been so long associated my heart is filled with varied emotions—with sorrow at parsing, gladness that our beloved country his longer has need of us, and pride—just pride—that when I reflect upon the past, and remember the taking up of the torpedoes from the Rapphannock, with the destruction or capture of the whole robel force engaged in placing them there, thereby making Frodericksburg a scenre base of supplies for General Grant's vast army, the burning of the schooners at Mattox crock, under the severe muskery fire of the enemy, and the almost daily expeditions up the crocks and through the swamps of the Northern neck of Virgin'a, all requiring skill and nerve, I can july say the Potomac flottila has not been unmindful of the traditional honor and glory of the navy.

FERSONAL.

Hon A. W. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster Gene ral, returned from his visit to Connecticut this afternoon Major General Rawlins, chief of staff to General Grant is expected to arrive to morrow from an extended trip

The rebel General Dick Taylor registered his name a

Willard's again to day. DISAPPOINTED. A number of persons, prominent in the late rebellion who had been here several weeks waiting to see the President, have left she city without thus being grati-

the various government hospitals in this city and neighborhood. Nearly all of them are now being vacated, and the patients concentrated at Armory Square, Douglas and

Stanton hospitals. From among the comparative census statistics, now in figures are obtained:—In 1860 the value of wool in the ray was estimated at \$36,586,254; the cost of manufacture was igured at \$9,808,254, and the total value of the manufactured article was placed at \$61,863,097. In the estima tion of cotton in 1800 the value of the raw material was held at \$27,285,384; the cost of its manufacture was placed at \$23,945,108, and the total valuation of the manufactured product was estimated at \$115,685,774. PREPARING TO DISPOSE OF GOVERNMENT PRO-

The Quariermester's Department is preparing for the disposal of the immense amount of government property now out of employ by the end of the war with unexamplet rapidity. Within the last two days millions of dollars worth of marine projectly has been advertised for sale in the cities of Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati, Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Nashville, Natchez, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Ark.; New Orleans and Mobile.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

In the course of the present month the new addition to the government printing office will be completed. Fifteen new steam power present are added to the already large establishment. Owing to the extraordinary demands for printing by the War and Treasury Departments some of the work ordered early last December by Congress remains unexecuted. The increased facilities will insure more promptness in the future.

LANDS TAKEN UNDER THE HOWSTEAD LAND

LANDS TAKEN UNDER THE HOMESTEAD LAW. In the month of June last 6,777 acres of governm

## TEMPERANCE.

Assembling of the National Temperance

Convention at Saratoga.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES.

Interesting Proceedings of the Convention.

Speeches of Chancellor Walworth and Governor Buckingham, &c ...

SARATOGA SERINGS, N. Y., August 1, 1865. history of the movement in this country, assembled at the Presbyterian church in this village at eleven o'clock this forenoon. The meeting was largely attended. body of the edifice was filled with the delegates, and a large number of spectators, including a goodly representation of the fair sex, was in attendar

The Convention was called to order by Chancello Walworth, who on assuming the chair, spoke as fol-

Walworth, who on assuming the chair, spoke as follows:—

REMARKS OF CHANCELLOR WALWORTH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—As the committee which has called this convention has thought proper to place my name at the head of the list it becomes my duty to call the convention to order. About one-third of a century has elapsed and a generation of the knhabitants of this globe has passed away when I was called on to preside over the First National Temperance Convention, assembled at that memorable place where the Declaration of Independence was pronounced and adopted. I stand before you with locks whitened by the shows of seventy-seven winters, and you must look for your presiding officer in some one of another generation. I avail insyed, however, of this occasion to utter a few parting words in favor of the cause to which I have devoted many years of my life. It was written by the pen of inspiration under the dictation of the uncerting wisdom of the Most High that virtue slone exalled the nation, and all human history attests the fact that vice and immorality, unrestrained, not only are a repreach to any people, but will, sooner or later, prove the destruction of the nation. The withering curse of intemperance has been such a vice among all the people of the earth, from the time of the first case of intoxication down to the present time; especially in our own beloved country it has proved a lograding vice. It has tempted the thought less mother to poison her babe by the milk which is drawn from her own besom, so that a taste for mitoxicating liquor is implanted in him before he can hap the mother's name. I has control the hall of legislation, and deprived us of some of its highest torannents; it has found its way into our courts of justice, and soiled the purity of the judicial ermine. It has, too, even also entered the temple of the living God and corrupted the priests at the altar. At that National Temperance Convention at Philodophia in 1833 the noble hand there ascended engleavored to incurate a higher morality th

Mr. J. N. Starges was, on motion, chosen temporary

Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell offered up prayer.

On motion, the following committee of nine gentle men was appointed to nominate permanent officers of the convention:—Messue, J. H. Mills, J. B. Merwin, Only

The following conflomen were appointed a compa on rolls, with power to receive the credentials of delegates:—Mesers, Donn, Stoddard, Crane, Parsons, May

During the deliberation of the Smith, Rev. Theodore made for addresses from Gerrit Smith, Rev. Theodore Cavler and others.

The Committee on Nominations returned and reported the name of tovernor the klagham, of Connect cut, for President, which was received with load acclamations. Having been conducied to the chair by a committee of two appointed for the purpose, he addressed the Conventional Control of two appointed for the purpose, he addressed the Conventional Control of Co

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR ECCENGRAM. GENERALS OF COVERNOR EUCEINDEAN.

GENERALS OF THE CONVENTOR:—I understand that in
the month of May had men were assembled from different
parts of the country in the city of New York, and there
resolved that it was expedient to hold a National Temperance Convention at stratoga Springs on the 1st day of
August; that a committee was appointed to invite representatives of different temperance organizations, of
Christian churches and the friends of the cause of temcance to meet and in oboticine to that call we are perame Convention at feratoga Springs on the 1st day of August; that a camulities was appointed to invite representatives of different temperame corganizations, of Christian churches and the friends of the cause of temperame to meet, and in obodience to that call we are now convened. It is util known that we have recently cossed through a great intional struggie. The contest has been between those who have claimed the right of States to dissolve the federal Union and those who have claimed that there was a power in the federal government to preserve and maintain its own life. The contest has been between those who claimed the right to enshave their fillow men and those who have claimed that the decaration of rights upon which our government is founded is and must be true. (Applance.) That contest has been vigorous. It has been submitted to the people, and by every buttern which they have assumed, by every offer of service which they have assumed, by every offer of service which they have assumed, by every offer of service which they have assumed, by every offer of service which they have assumed, by every offer of service which they have assumed, by every offer of service which they have assumed, by every offer of service which they have made, by every offer of service which they have made, by every offer of service which they have assumed by every offer of service which they have a service which they have assumed by every offer of service which they have assumed by every offer of service which they have made but they have a right to ensist the they have put forever it rest that degree that the Declaration of Independence is true, and they have put forever it rest that degree that the Declaration of Independence is true, and they have put forever it rest that degree their fellow men, and that slavery is for the best interests of society. It is right and proper that affect such a struggle and such results, Christian men, patriotic men and men who love their fellow men, should never the such as seven the such ase

The National Temperance Convention met this after ioon, when the Rev. Dr. Cayler, chairman of the Rusi. noon, when the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, charman of the Rusi-ness Committee, presented a series of resolutions expres-sive of thanks to Almighty God for the successful termi-nation of the war for the Union, which were adopted by a rising vote, the audience singing "My country, 'tis of thee."

Communications were received from the English Tem

Hooker and other distinguished Generals and soldiers to attend the Convention, when it was discovered that Gen-eral Hooker had left the city by the afternoon train. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles of total abstinence adopted at previous National Conven-tions.

A resolution was presented by Dr. Trail, of Minnesota,

A resolution was presented by Dr. Trail, of Minnesota, urging temperence men to abstain from spirituous liquors, either as food, drink or medicine, which was referred.

Mr. Trask, of Boston, offered a resolution condemning the use of tobacco, as injurious to the mind and demoralizing in its tendency. Referred.

Dr. Chickeric, of Boston, read an essay on "The Early Connection of the Temperance Cause with Rehigton," coupled with a resolution calling upon ministers and members of churches to advance the temperance movement, which gave rise to advance the temperance in its adoption.

Dr. Jewett of Boston read an earnest debate, resulting in its adoption.

ing in its adoption.

Dr. Jeweit, of Boston, read an able essay, arguing that sloohel was unnecessary and injurious as a medical agent. The paper was referred to a special committee of five medical men.

Adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Professor Palmen, chairman of the committee sp pointed on Professor Jewett's paper, reported a series of resolutions setting forth that the Convention did not presume to judge critically of medical questions, but carnestly requisted the medical profession to reconsider the practice of freely prescribing alcoholic drinks in chronic cases and in slight allments, and to consider the remote as well as the immediate effects of their prescriptions and their effects upon the moral and social as well as the physical constitution of their patients.

Prof. Palmer recommended the establishment of a permanent association for the discussion of the chemical, medical and physiological bearings of the liquer question. Dr. Trall asserted that he could prove that alcohol in no way contributed to recovery from disease.

Messirs Joy and Merkerts urged immediate action in carrying forward the temperance reform, the latter stating that in the village of Coloces two hundred and fifty out of three hundred returned soldiers were drunkards. resolutions setting forth that the Convention did not

ords.

Dr. Jewerr advocated a thorough organization of their Dr. Jeweir advocated a thorough organization of their forces previous to attacking the enemy.

Ex-Governor Derroy, of Connecticut, in a lengthy speech counselled the Convention to take some necessare to enact probabiory fuquer laws. He commended the law of Connecticut as a model, and pointed out the cause why it has not been more effectual, claiming that the comparative failure of it was occasioned by neglect of temperance men to see it properly enforced. It was necessary to combine legal force with moral sussion to render prohibition effectual. He suggested that prohibitory have should be passed in all States, and that temperance men ishould execute them, and bear the expense, so as to shut the mouths of the enemies of the cause. Adjourned.

# HONORS TO GRANT.

Departure of the Lieutenant General from Boston, and His Arrival at Portland-Enthuslastic Reception on the Route. &c.

Departure of General Grant from Boston

Boston, Mass., August 1, 1865. Portland this morning. He left the Revere House at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, accompanied by his staff and family, together with Mayor Line other friends, and drove directly to the Boston and Maine depot, in Haymarket square, where a special train

was in waiting.

A large groud was a sembled about the hotel, and a still barrer one at the depot. Every glimpse cought of the General was the signal for the most enthusiasti-

and appropriately decorated with flags and patriotic de vices, and a smoking car, also handsomely furnished. The locomotive was decorated with flags. As the train moved slowly out of the depot it was fol-

lowed by crowds a considerable distance, and the Goneral schooled upon the rear platform bowing his acknowledg He was accompanied East by Adjutant General Schoole

Gooch and a few other gentlemen.

Boston, August 1, 1865. The progress of General Grant from Boston to Portland a attended with hearty and enthusiastic popular den onstrations at all the towns and villages on the road. At hown over the Pacific Mills, and subsequently partook of an elegant collistion in the City Hall. most intelligent and beautiful ladies of the city acted as waiters at the table. All the mills stopped work, and the

### train left Lawrence at half-past eleven A. M. Arrival at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., August 1, 1865. past three o'clock this afternoon. He was received by the city government and a large escort of military and after passing through several of the principal atrects The concourse of citizens which lined the streets was im

caption at the City Hall. At one o'clock he will leave in a special train for Brunswick to attend the commencement ceremonies at Howdon College, where there is to be a gathering of the graduates of the college who have fought in the war. He will return in the evening.

On Thursday morning he will leave by a special train for Augusta, returning the smale right. On Fidely he will make an excursion among the stands on the revenue steamer Mahoning, returning before noon.

At one o'clock he will take the Grand Trank cars for Gorham, N. H. On Saturday morning he will leave Gorham for Quobec, where he is to meet Major General Doyle, commander of the Brillish forces in North America. The General contemplated embarking hence for Halffax, to meet General Doyle at that place, but he changed his route in order to meet that officer in Quebec. What his route will be from Quebec is not stated.

General Howard passed through this city to day on his way East. ception at the City Hall. At one o'clock he will leave in

Baltimers, August 1, 1965.
All the Richmond papers of to-day have been received with the exception of the Republic, and they contain nothing of moment. They say that there are reports that a new election is about to be ordered, but there is nothing authentic about it. The Whig has a long editorial urging that the officers elected should be permitted to exercise their functions, and that no hostility to the government is intended.

News from Fortress Monroe.

Fourness Monroe, July 20, 1865.

The steamship Blackstone, Captain Coffin, from New Orleans the 19th, was towed into Hampton Reads last night. They report a perilors passage. On the 23st the stop-valves gave out and could not supply the boller with water. On the 25th the pumpi gave out and the boiler became leaky, rendering it almost impossible to be a much fires.

ress Mouroe for assistance.

Another effort will be made to-morrow to raise the old frigate Congress, off Newport's News.

Major General Butterfield has been for a couple of weeks past confined to his home, on the Hudson, from a severe attack of malarious fever, first contracted during McCleffan's campaign on the Peninsula, and to which he for a brief season succumbed at the close of that campaign. The threatening aspect of the war at that time, however, precluded the possibility of necessary rest to arient minds like General Butterfield, and he was soon again in the field. At the close of General Sherman's Atlenta campaign, in which he participated, he was again situacked, and again rallied to take a part in the closing scenes of the rebeliion. The disease, heretofore only temporarily checked, has returned to the charge with greater than former virulence; but, as the gallant general has this time the advantage of home attention and care, and a mind free from the anxieties which always prey upon the soldier when doomed to temporary inaction in the field, it is to be hoped that he will now completely rout the fee and return to the duties of civil life with unimpaired health and strength.

Major General Hooker is at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga, this morning.

Major General Booker is at the city are Major Generals toga, this morning.

Among the Inte arrivals in the city are Major Generals Wheeler, Kershaw, Marmaduke, Fagan; Colonel Morgan, brother of General John Morgan; Colonel Walton, Washington Artillery, of New Orleans; Colonel Rhett, formerly commanding Fort Sunter, and Colonel Simonton, of South Carolina. Most of the above pamed efficers of South Carolina.

## THE ASSASSINS.

Supposed Arrest of John H. Surratt.

The Prison Place of the Conspirators Mudd. Arnold. Spang ler and O'Laughlin.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.

# THEY ARE PUT AT HARD LABOR.

Dr. Mudd Placed in the Hospital, Arnold & flerk and Spangler a Carpenter,

&c., Rumored Arrest of John H. Surratt.

HARRISECKO, August 1, 1865. A man, supposed to be John H. Surraft, one of the m-pirators engaged in the assassination of President Lincoln, arrived here, in manacles and under a proper guard, in the morning train from Pittsburg, and left for Washington in the Northern Central train at noen to-day. He was arrested somewhere in Texas.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1860. relative to the arrest of a mysterious personage, copies aderable speculation in Washington as to its probability and quite a sanguine feeling manifested that the arrival of the unknown capital will prove the truth of the story of the apprehension of this conspirator, who has so long battled the ends of justice.

Consignment of Dr. Mudd and Pallon Prisoners to their Place of Confine-The United States steamer Florida, Acting Volunteet

Commander William Budd in command, from Dry Tortugas the 26th and Key West the 27th uft., arrived at this port yesterday morning at an early hour. Key West was healthy on the 28th of July. On that day, when thirty miles north of Cape Florida, passed the United States steamer Massachusetts, bound The following is a list of the officers of the Unite

States reamer Florida:—
Acting Founders Licatement Commander—Wm. Bodd.
Acting Master—Ion Bursley.
Acting Ensigns—I. G. Sampson, D. B. Hubbard, P. C.
Appreson. Acting Energies—L. G. Sampson, D. B. Houdard, F. C. Acting A stetam Surgeon.—W. J. Burge Acting A state Propagate—W. F. Koeler, Engineer.—First Assistant, W. Mellem, Sectond Assistant, R. E. Swift; Third Assistants, John Cotter, S. Geer,

C. Collins. Cop as a c Clerk—E. Fradericks.

Male —0. G. Spear, A. B. Langworthy.

Paymoder's Seneral—P. McCabe.

THE CONSIGNMENT OF THE CONSPIRATORS. It will be recollected that the Florida was the steamer exployed by the government to convey the conspirators designated as their above until they shall have expiated their great crime of being concerned in the death President Lineo'n. When these State prisoners were put upon the Fierida they were totally ignorant of their destination, but supposed they were to be and Colonel Wethereil, Senator Wilson, Representative taken to Albany for incarceration, and they were sadly disappointed when informed that their prison house would be upon the arid wastes of the Dry Tortugas, of which they had undoubtedly heard enough to inspire them with a desire to be sent almost anywhere else upon the footstool. But, on the 25th of July, when they reaches the island, they were rather agreeably surprised to find that all the horrors they had imagined of the spot had

been figurents of the brain, and bad no exister

an island of some thirteen acres in extent, has no partieular claims to present as a delightful place of presented residence, being dry, barren and sand covered, with but few trees and less green grass and vegetation; but it is not Hades exactly, nor is it Pandemonium; and the conspirators may congratulate themselves that they have the than the close, dreary cells of the Albany Penitentiary, where the pure sanlight seldom penetrates and where their fettered limbs would hears beat against only four hard, naked and checriess stone walls. Fort Jefferson, an enclosure of about seven acres of the island, will be their place of confinement during the greater part of the time; but at intervals the inmates, mostly political prisoners, have at present five hundred and fifty of these criminals conball and chain, excepting as a punishment for extreme infraction of the military law governing the fort and the neighborhood. There were but nine persons immates of the hospital when the Florida left, which is pretty con-This is as much as any of the men there confined could expect at the hands of the government, and some would

say far more than they actually deserve. THE GARRISON. The One Hundred and Tenth regiment New York Volinteers is doing guard duty at Fort Jefferson, Colones Hamilton of that command being the commandant in charge of the island. The regiment is in a due state of discipline, and those who know the men and their off cers can rest assured that there remain few loop holes or chances for escape of the prisoners committed to their and will of course be held responsible for their proper de

who is said to have many qualifications, natural and adquired, for the position and its labors, has been placed in the hospital, where he will hold the post of an amistant which will aid in passing the tedious hours of his imprisontment, rendering life something more than mere existence. He will be making himself useful to a class with whom his sympathies, which first led him into difficulty, is not serving out a deserved probation of punishment me hving the life he fermerly fived in Virginia, before he

be made a cierk among the prisoners, and will also derive profit from employment and relief from the pany of

is to return to his trade as a carpenter, there being plenty of labor of that character to be performed on the island, in the way of repairs and erecting new additions to the buildings connected with the fort. He is reported as feeling more cheerful, since learning that he is to have pure air to breathe and plenty to cat, with accompanyating manual employment.

will also find some business on the island satted to his mental and physical status, though it may not be as conjenial as that usually pursued by the members of the corps dramatique, when at liberty, enjoying the favor of a discriminating or non-discriminating public, and playing their part before the footlights of a popular theare. He is also reported to bear his imprisonment very well and is thankful that he was not sent to Albany.

Upon the Florida, in charge of the prisoners on the down trip to the Tortugas, were Brigadier General Dodd, Captain Dutton, of the Veteran reserve, and Surgeon Porter, of the same command, with Assistant Judge Advocate General, Colonel Turner—all of whom have returned to their legitimate commands—having performed the duty assigned them in secondance with their instructions.